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BEGINNING JANUARY 16th to 22nd

CASH SALE ONLY FOR ONE WEEK.

J. M. WIANT JEWELER AND OPTOMETRIST - - - MAIN STREET

LARRABEE NEWS.

(Too late for last week.)

Harry Parker of Franklinville is a guest of his aunt, Mrs. Geo. Haynes.

P. C. Colgan was a guest of his family in Dunkirk during the holidays.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Hubbard spent the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Hubbard of Buffalo.

Mr. and Mrs. Vird Dennis and children were Christmas guests of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Dennis of Indian Creek.

Eros Carpenter was a business visitor in Smethport, Thursday.

F. B. Grantier, of Crosby was a Christmas guest of Mrs. Henry Raszmann and family.

Miss Ruth Carpenter spent the holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Carpenter.

Miss Lillian Stickles has returned home after a short visit with Mrs. John Ellis, Jr. Portville, N. Y.

A. M. Millirons of Coryville called in town, Friday.

Mrs. Rodney Simar of Turtle Pont was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Johnson, Saturday.

Miss Helen Freeman of Smethport spent a few days last week with her grandmother, Mrs. Henry Raszmann.

Forrest Pendleton of Eldred called in town, Friday.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Rice of Sargeant, Pa., called on Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Haynes, Monday.

Raymond Raszmann was a Clermont visitor, Monday.

Mrs. Lottie Cameron of Canfield Hollow was a guest of Mrs. Vird Dennis, Saturday.

George Shields of Eldred was a business visitor in town, Thursday.

Jack Stickles of Eldred spent Saturday night with his mother, Mrs. Joseph Haynes.

CORYVILLE ITEMS.

(Too late for last week.)

Mrs. Myra Guenter who has been very sick at the home of her sister at Bangor this state, is reported to be very much improved, and expects to be able to return home soon.

John Rice and Herbert Harmon were business callers in Eldred last Friday.

Mrs. Julia Fuller of Port Allegany, is moving her household goods to the home of her nephew Joseph Reed where she expects to make her future home.

Dr. Hill of Eldred, was called to the home of Bert Jackson last Friday to attend Mrs. Jackson who has been very poorly for some time.

H. L. Harmon was in Rew City on Tuesday with a load of farm produce.

Bert Jackson is delivering saw logs to the Holmes and Gilfillan mill at Smethport.

Geo. Parker's team ran away at the Coryville store last Wednesday, throwing Mrs. Parker from the sled, in falling, her hand caught between the stake and the box, dragging her for several rods, injuring her hand and arm very badly but is some better at present.

Mrs. John Sparks had the misfortune to fall and sprain her foot very badly last week, but is able to get around with the aid of a crutch.

Mrs. Fannie Ireland has been on the sick list for several days the past week.

Arthur Hibbard has accepted a position with Eldred refinery people.

ABOUT CROSBY.

The Crosby boys just naturally do things and they sure "did" it last Saturday evening when they held the Bradford Y. M. C. A. basketball team to a 55-10 score.

Watch and wait for the date for "Mirandy's Minstrels" to be given in the I. O. R. M. Hall soon.

Miss Mary Smith was a Smethport shopper on Thursday.

The weekly meeting of the Crosby Camp Fire Girls will be held in the Parish House at 8 o'clock on Thursday evening.

Tony Lorenzo of Betula spent the week-end in Crosby.

Miss Hannah Greeley, who has been working in Hazelhurst, has returned home.

Mr. Glen Chandler was honorably discharged from the U. S. Navy and is spending some time at his home in this place.

Miss May Gallup has returned to the Knox School at Cooperstown, N. Y., where she will continue her school work.

Mr. Tony Spadafore of Clermont spent the week-end in Crosby.

Mr. Michael McDade was seriously injured last Saturday afternoon, as the result of his horse running off.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Valentine Fice a Girl on Jan 8.

Mr. Henry Lathrope Sr. is taking medical treatment from a Portville doctor.

Mr. Bard of Betula was a business visitor in Crosby on Monday.

Miss Edna Timmerman spent Saturday in Smethport.

Mr. Kermit Willslow was a business visitor in the County seat on Saturday.

Misses Francis Hendrickson and Evelyn Bloomster hiked to Tuttle grove on Sunday afternoon.

Don't forget to plan to see Mirandy's Minstrels.

Mr. Merle Wilcox and Mr. E. W. Wilcox motored to Eldred Monday.

Mr. W. N. Butler was in Crosby some time last week.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Lathrope were in Portville, N. Y., last week.

Mrs. Mark Beasley and little daughter, June spent some time at the home of Mr. and Mrs. I. G. Wilcox.

Mr. O. L. Bard visited the school here Monday.

The Misses Bertha and Freda Freer and Mr. Glenn Chandler of Crosby were in Open Brook Thursday.

A game of basket ball was played last Saturday night between Bradford and Crosby All Stars, score 10 to 55 in favor of All Stars.

Mrs. Jennie Mattison and daughter Lucile were visiting Mrs. Genie Pixley Friday.

Mrs. Elsie Smith has returned to Crosby after spending some time in Smethport.

Mrs. M. W. Grinolds and children were guests of Mrs. I. G. Wilcox, Wednesday.

(Too late for last week.)

Mr. Anthony Greeley spent Christmas at the home of Miss Lois Strattan, in Farmers Valley.

The Concert held in the M. E. church last Thursday night under the auspices of the Tri Mu class was enjoyed by all present.

Miss Evelyn Bloomster and Miss Gretchen Winslow were Smethport visitors last Saturday.

Mr. Robert McAllister of Colegrove visited the local High School on Monday.

Mrs. John Natello and little sons Jack and Richard are visiting at the home of her father, Mr. S. L. Winslow.

Mr. Anthony Greeley and Mr. William Edmunds left on Monday, for Lima, N. Y., where they will continue their school work.

Mr. and Mrs. Swan Bloomster and family have returned to their home at Watson after spending a few days with relatives in this place.

Miss Segrid Shelander and Mr. Clarence Clark of Bradford spent the week end at the home of Mr. and Mrs. James Bloomster.

Miss Anna Afton has returned to Crosby after attending the annual meeting of the National Teacher's Educational Association at Altoona.

Mr. and Mrs. Edmunds entertained Mr. and Mrs. Burton of Eldred, Mr. and Mrs. Gregson and family of Smethport, Mr. and Mrs. Brooks of Hazlade, Mr. and Mrs. Parker and family of this place at an English Christmas dinner.

Miss Mary Smith and Mr. Antonio Spadafore spent Wednesday in Marvindale.

Mrs. Sam Barr entertained Misses Jessie Smith, Evelyn Bloomster, Gretchen Winslow and Edna Bloomster and Messrs Wilbur Edmunds, Joe McCurdy, Max Smith and Robert McAllister at her home on Tuesday evening.

The Crosby "All Stars" defeated the Potato Creek "Dodgers" in the I. O. R. M. Hall on Friday night.

Mr. Clarence Timmerman and sisters Ada and Edna were Bradford visitors on Saturday.

Misses Mildred and Hattie Landon of Salamanca, N. Y. are visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Landon.

Miss Mary Gallup returned home on Saturday after having spent a few days in Bradford.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Manwaring and family accompanied by Mrs. John Dill motored to Portville on Saturday.

Miss Bessie Smith spent Wednesday in Clermont.

Mr. John Wallace has returned to State College after spending his Christmas vacation with his aunt, Mrs. Herman Krieger.

Mrs. Leonard Benson entertained a number of young people at her home on Thursday evening.

Dr. William of Olean preached in the Crosby M. E. Church on New Years day.

Mr. Cecil Metzgar spent Thursday evening at the home of Miss Velma Wilcox.

The regular congregational social of the M. E. Church was held in the Parish house on Saturday evening.

MARMON REDUCTIONS.

Announcement is made of a reduction in the list price of Marmon automobiles from the office of Nordyke & Marmon Company.

The reduction, effective January 3, 1922, means a cut in price of approximately 25%, or an average of about $1375 for the various body styles, from the prices that prevailed a year ago.

The new price for the touring car is $3700, an immediate reduction of $285.00. The new prices on the complete line of body styles are as follows:

Seven-passenger touring, $3700; Four-passenger touring, $3700; Four-passenger Roadster, $3700; Two-passenger Speedster, $3900; Seven-passenger Sedan, $5150; Four-Passenger Sedan, $5150; Seven-Passenger Suburban, $5300; Four-Passenger Coupe, $4700; Limousine, $5300; Town Car $5300.—Marmon Publicity.

January Clearance Sale

The largest stock we have ever carried and prices are far lower than have been possible for the past few years. Everything on sale except patterns.

Prices Cut 1-5 to 1-2 Regular Price

REDFERN COATS

Your choice of 7 coats in sizes 16, 16½, 18½, 20½, 38, 42 in black plush and navy silvertone and Velour Regular price $19.50 to $37.50 your choice.

$9.75

Your choice of four black plush coats in sizes 16½, 20½, and 38 regular price $27.50 to $39.50. Sale price

$12 75

$38.50, sizes 18 Reindeer Touraine, Sale price

$18.50

$59.50, size 38, Ensign Pollyanna, Sale price

$26.50

$67.50, size 40, Brown Bohara. Sale price

$32.50

Underwear, Waists, Corsets, Art Goods, White goods, Hosiery, House Dresses, Aprons, Towels and toweling reduced

20 per cent.

THE FRY COMPANY

"Space is, for the most part, emptiness," says "The Outline of History." Why, then, does Mr. Wells take up so much of it?

The show business is neutral on the subject of disarmament, but just let anybody propose a disarmament conference!

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Remember that
John A. Karlen
Makes strictly
CUSTOM-MADE
CLOTHES

NEWS OF THE SECTION
and Exchange Clippings

OLEAN P. R. R. SHOPS BURN

Olean, Jan. 9.—Fire of undetermined origin destroyed the tank car repair shops of the Pennsylvania railroad here this morning involving a loss of more than $150,000. The blaze was a spectacular one. It gave the combined fire fighting force of the city and the railroad a hard battle. Great crowds were attracted from every part of the city.

The fire was discovered by railroad police and an alarm brought several companies of city firemen. With their arrival the flames had spread throughout the building and additional alarms were sounded calling out every company in the city and the complete fire fighting force of the railroad.

The shop building was 175 feet long, 50 feet wide and 50 feet high. It was of timber construction and burned rapidly. The flames mounting through the roof of the building brightly illuminated the entire railroad district.

In the shops were 12 large steel tank cars undergoing repairs, and parts for scores of other cars. All were destroyed. Railroad officials said here today the shops will be rebuilt.

CLOTHES OF WOMEN LEAD TO POSSIBLE CRIME

Kane, Pa., Jan. 9.—Evidence that the body of a woman had been dragged along the ground 500 yards west of Forest Lawn was found yesterday, and county authorities today instructed a thorough search of the vicinity for further clues to a possible attack or murder.

Bits of cloth, apparently parts of a woman's clothing were found yesterday on projecting knots on logs and twigs. Torn underclothing, stockings, suede pumps and a corset were found partly covered by twigs today.

County Detective J. J. Allison is leading the search for further clues that will solve the mystery.

As far as authorities have been able to ascertain no woman has been reported missing in the immediate vicinity.

WELL-KNOWN PORT ALLEGANY MAN DIES.

Leander John Gallup was born on the old homestead at Crosby, Pa., August 27, 1836, and died at his home here December 31, 1921 in his 86th year. He was a son of the late Orrin W. Gallup. He married Polley A. Burdick July 4, 1861 to whom four children were born Purdy A. (deceased) Ella L. (deceased) Clayton E. of Coudersport, Pa., and Glenn L. of this place. He is survived by his widow two sons, three grand children L. Jay, Marguerite and Lawrence Gallup, and two great grand sons Robert and Harold Gallup. He had thirteen brothers and sisters only four surviving. Delos W. and Mrs. Lottie Rice of Avoca, N. Y., Mrs. Ylnette Burdick of Betula and Dorlon, O. of this place.

He was one of the earliest settlers of Portage Creek, and lived on the farm for over fifty years, then moved his home here where he lived in retirement. L. J. Gallup held different township offices. Poor master, tax collector, assessor, road commissioner and 25 years as school director. He was a good husband, father and friend. Brief services were held at 11 a. m., January 2, Rev. Simmons of the First M. E. Church and Rev. Billings of the Baptist Church officiating. Funeral services were held at the Colegrove church at 1:30 p. m. officiated by Rev. Gregson of Smethport. Buried in the family lot in the Colegrove Cemetery.—Port Allegany Argus.

TWELVE MEN IN OLEAN RESTAURANT HELD UP.

Olean, Jan. 5.—Twelve men stood hands elevated this morning in a restaurant at Seventh street and Wayne avenue, while a lone bandit, carefully masked and clutching an automatic pistol of heavy calibre, took money from their pockets and from the cash drawer of the establishment. It was quite the most daring robbery in the history of Olean. The police are making every possible effort to run down the bandit.

The hold up man was young and well dressed. He entered quietly and facing the door adjusted his mask. Then pistol in hand he turned quickly on the patrons who sat at tables. There were ten of them and they promptly obeyed the "hands-up" order of the bandit. Two waiters behind the counters joined them in reaching skyward.

Cautiously advancing, the bandit searched one patron after another until small amounts of money had been taken from the pockets of each of them. It totaled less than $50.

The bandit then moved to the cashier's desk opened the cash register and took out about $60. No one interfered with him and he backed slowly to the door and escaped.

The patrons of the place were all railroad men who had left their duties in the Pennsylvania yards only a block away for a bit of lunch. When the daring young bandit had closed the door behind him and was seen to speed away, one of the railroad men telephoned for the police. Detectives were hustled out from headquarters but they had to content themselves with sending out a very minute description of the bandit, because their search for him in the neighborhood failed. One of the railroad men had even recalled that the bandit wore a gold chain across his waist-coat police description.

and that was mentioned in the

He was not more than 25 years old, dressed in blue serge with a light weight coat of excellent fit. He had dark hair and wore a cap The mask prevented the railroad men from seeing his face.

DUBOIS CHILD LOSES LIFE DURING FIRE.

DuBois, Jan. 6.—The life of little two-year-old Margaret Emma Burns, daughter of Arthur and Caddie (Clinton) Burns, was lost in a fire that partially destroyed the building at the rear of the old DuBois hotel on East Park Place, shortly before noon yesterday.

The child was playing upstairs and when the mother discovered the fire she tried frantically to enter the room but was prevented by smoke. Neighbors hurried to the scene and found it impossible to get to the child. A fire alarm had been turned in and the firemen were quickly upon the scene. The first companies attached their hose to the private water line of J. E. DuBois and found the pressure so low they could hardly throw water to the second story windows.

Meanwhile Mr. Burns, who had been employed in a section crew that was working nearby on the P. R. R. had arrived at the scene of his burning home and, upon learning of his daughter's presence in the blazing structure, rushed in and heroically battling his way through the flames and found the child's body.

He carried it to the window and passed it out to a fireman, but life was extinct.

ROBT. LONG'S WILL PROBATED AT COURT HOUSE.

Bradford, Jan. 6.—The will of Robert Long, which has been admitted to probate at Smethport, provides for a bequechment of $1,000 to the McKean County Children's Home. With the exception of another bequest of $500 to Mrs. Allen Fowler, formerly Miss. Helen Ward of this city, the remainder of the estate is divided between two brothers, a sister and several nephews and his niece. James George of Bradford and Samuel Howar of Westfield, Wis., are named as executors.

Mr. Long bequeathed $15,000 to his sister, Mrs. Thomas Hamilton of Westfield, Wis., and $10,000 each to his brothers, Frank and William Long, also of Westfield. The residuary estate is divided between a number of nephews and nieces.

RIDGWAY FAMILY TRAPPED BY TERRIFIC FLAMES

Ridgway, Jan. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Dunlap and family of seven children and a hired man narrowly escaped death by burning at 3 o'clock yesterday morning when the family home near Ra'sedas, Elk county, was destroyed by fire. So quickly did the flames envelop the house that some of the members of the family did not have time to get their clothing, being exposed to the chilly air in their night clothes.

The fire started evidently from an overheated stove in the middle of the home and the flames attacked the stairway, shutting off this avenue of escape. It was necessary for the household members to reach ground by jumping to a lower roof an addition to the house.

The neighborhood soon discovered the flames a sthe home was located just over the hill from the Catholic church. The timely presence of volunteer fire fighters prevented the spread of the fire to the barn and other outbuildings.

Mr. Dunlap first discovered the fire and alarmed the family. It was due to his quickness that all escaped. The smoke was dense and two members of the family were overcome.

The house was of frame construction and was valued at about $3,000

Japan is improving rice, but Newcastle's order for 10,000 tons of anthracite had not been received at the hour of going to press.

Seek to Abolish Sex Inequality. —Headline. It's certainly time that the men took action.

Tariff on metal to be considered. —Headline. Is it possible that the government is getting down to brass tax?

ONE HALF PRICE

¶ To make business real snappy for Saturday we have put Hundreds of Suits, Dresses and Georgette Blouses on Racks and are going to give you your choice at

ONE HALF PRICE

¶ Also keep in mind that we are selling our other Suits, Coats, Dresses, Skirts and Georgette Blouses at ONE-THIRD OFF.

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New Bath Robes and Smoking Jackets
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CASHMERE
SILK
ALL WOOL
SILK AND WOOL
PURE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS
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This is the time of the year to think of
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Save One-Third at
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THE RELIABLE STORE—
Now for many years ready to supply harnesses, whips, blankets and robes—all sort of horse furnishing goods.
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MEATS, POULTRY, FISH,
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Entered at the Post Office at Smethport, Pa., as Second-Class Matter.

EDITORIAL

THE IRISH RATIFY.

God bless the Irish!

By the ratification of the treaty with England, the auld sod has shown its love of freedom by declaring for it rather than continued strife. It has repudiated the jest of ancient vintage that every Irishman likes nothing better than fighting. Ratification of the treaty showed that Irishmen did love something more than a fight, and that was freedom.

De Valera was a good man as long as he lasted, but in the face of opposition of that real governor of men and things—public opinion—he stubbornly held out for more than enough so, to speak, and unlike those hardy warriors who lead Ireland toward the goal of freedom in days gone by, he was not strong enough to last long and has now been forced to step down for Griffith who is yet to prove his worth as a leader as well as a worker.

FAIR EQUALITY.

Maryland has decided to be the first State to experiment with absolute equality for its women by granting them the same legal rights and obligations as men.

Well, well, surely the little State just to the south of us is getting away from many of its antique customs to which it has held since the passengers of the Ark and Dove instigated them.

The salient features of the proposed bill which is expected to be passed by the Maryland legislature in the Spring are such which will benefit the fair sex in many ways, and yet some will naturally be a real source of annoyance for the famed ducks in the State of the oyster and the Blue Ridge Hills and may perhaps give a few "rights" that will be all wrong.

More man may come into a few of his rights by the passage of such a bill.

For instance, if Bobby can show that his better half was the fault in causing domestic infelicity, then the lady at the bar must straightforwith begin taking in washing or work in some way to pay the aggrieved husband his regular alimony. Then, too, any fair lady who does not like her bread and board supplied by her husband cannot cry that she is "Going home to mother." Because that would bring her the annoying necessity of being arrested for desertion.

Isn't such a bad idea—that of for once giving women a whole lot more than they asked for.

After a few of those infamous creatures of the big city society circles whose names are emblazoned in every divorce court in the land almost get the benefit (?) of such equal justice, maybe we'll see and hear less about them.

The decks of the Senate and the House are being cleared for action on the soldiers' bonus bill within the next week.

That is good news to everyone. The soldiers rightfully want what is theirs, and the people would like to get paid and receipted this debt that is hanging over their heads. It is only just to both sides that justice be done. And justice lies only in the granting of the bonus.

MODERN DAY MIRACLES

The Stored-up Sunshine of Other Ages Is Handed Down as a Heritage to Modern Civilization

(Told in Eight Sketches)
By JOHN RAYMOND

No. VI
PREHISTORIC SUNSHINE

Coal may well be described as *prehistoric sunshine*. Ages before the dawn of our own era vast forests covered large portions of the earth's surface. In this ancient vegetation were stored up the treasures of nature and after the lapse of ages it became the heritage of civilization.

For centuries after it came into use coal was looked upon as valuable only as fuel. Later coke was obtained from it, then sulphur and lampblack, and finally gas for purposes of illumination. That seemed to be the limit of its possibilities a few years ago but today it would be difficult to enumerate all the articles of commerce extracted from its by-products.

Coal contains a little of everything that goes to make up trees but it would be a mistake to imagine that everything that comes out of coal tar is contained within it. While there are only about a dozen primary products extracted from coal tar, from these the chemist is able to develop hundreds of thousands of new substances. This is synthetic chemistry, or the process of building up intricate compounds step by step.

Raw material for the development of these coal tar by-products—war materials, fertilizers, colors, drugs and a host of other things—exists in abundance in this country, but we must be sufficiently interested in our future independence to save it. We can not go on indefinately wasting billions of dollars worth of this invaluable substance if in future years we hope to stand on an even footing with those nations that long have recognized its value.

(Released by the Institute of American Business, New York)

The development of these products and compounds goes back to the color industry. This is not a large business in itself but it certainly is a strategic one because American industries employing more than two million workers and producing approximately three billion dollars worth of products every year are directly dependent upon dyes. Take, for instance, textiles, leather, paper and paint.

New wonders are constantly being discovered in coal tar. Recently a French scientist succeeded in producing several small but perfect diamonds and synthetic rubies have been on the market for some time. Instead of *sending traders on perilous* quests to the four corners of the world for needed things a man may now stay at home and trust to the chemists to produce every necessity and most of the luxuries. No longer need we be dependent upon the potash deposits of Germany if we make our own fertilizers. Far off rubber trees are not so important if we manufacture our own *rubber in the laboratory*.

Brigadier-General Amos A. Fries, Chief of the Chemical Warfare Service, U. S. A., in a recent paper said:

"What a thrill it must have given the German himself when he realized the almost limitless power the control of the dye industry would give him when waging war. He felt that with that control he could win in a war against the whole world. And few indeed are they who know just how close Germany came to winning that war. The lesson which that bit of history teaches us is to make ourselves masters of the chemical industry in all its ramifications, resting secure in the knowledge that if we do so no power on earth can overcome us for lack of war materials."

IGNORANCE.

What do you know of the lives of toilers
If you've never worked in the dust and grime,
If you've never sweated at machine boilers
Or dug in the ash-pan's oily slime?

Do you know the ache of the straining sinew?
The weary drag of the closing days
Which saps the strength and the spirit in you?
Oh, what do you know of the toilers' ways?

Have you known the mark of the grifts and tongs?
Worse than the ore for your soft and steel?
Have you fought the seas as they swept the gunnales
When the deck's aslant and the mast heads reel?

Have you felt the search when the melting-kettle
With white-hot iron is all ablaze?
Have you puddled and worked with the seething metal?
Then what do you know of the toilers' ways?

You sit in your club and speak of labor
As "blind and grasping, and of greed!"
But what do you know of your toiling neighbor,
His dull harsh task and his heavy need?

Your hands are spared from the dreary drudging,
That labor's known since the world began,
Then who are you that dare be judging
The dreams and hopes of your fellow man?

—Berton Bradley in Olean Times.

According to the text of the treaty, it is prohibited to sell or convey liquor to the natives of the Island of Yap, but that ends the latter's similarity to the Island of Manhattan.

Every little reformer has a movement all his own.

The ignorance of the average Englishman about the United States is almost as great as the average New Yorker's.

There are 20,000 taxicabs in New York City. Well, somebody has to do the hack work.

—Life.

Some people see only the big IFS in Irish Free State.

Some Aspects of the Farmers' Problems

By BERNARD M. BARUCH

(Reprinted from Atlantic Monthly)

I

The whole rural world is in a ferment of unrest, and there is an unparalleled volume and intensity of determined if not angry, protest and an outcry is swarming of occupational conferences, interest groupings, political movements and propaganda. Such a turmoil cannot but arrest our attention. Indeed, it demands our careful study and examination. It is not likely that six million aloof and ruggedly independent men have come together and banded themselves into active unions, societies, farm bureaus and so forth, for no sufficient cause.

Investigation of the subject conclusively proves that, while there is much *overstatement* of grievances and misconception of remedies, the farmers are right in complaining of wrongs long endured, and right in holding that it is feasible to relieve their ills with benefit to the rest of the community. This being the case of an industry that contributes, in the raw material form alone, about one-third of the national annual wealth production and is the means of livelihood of about 40 per cent. of the population, it is obvious that the subject is one of grave concern. Not only do the farmers make up one-half of the nation, but *the well-being of the other half* depends upon them.

So long as we have nations, a wise political economy will aim at a large degree of national self-sufficiency and self-containment. Rome fell when the food supply was too far removed from the belly. Like her, we should *develop* our own agriculture and extend our sources of food distantly and precariously, if we do not, woe to it that our farmers are well and fairly paid for their services. The nation gives the nation as well as food. Cities derive their vitality and are forever renewed from the country, but an impoverished country also exhausts intelligence and retards intelligence. Only the lower grades of mentality and character will remain on or seek the farm unless agriculture is capable of being pursued with contentment and adequate compensation. Hence, to embitter and impoverish the farmer is to dry up and contaminate the vital *sources* of the nation.

The war showed convincingly how dependent the nation is on the full productivity of the farms. Despite herculean efforts, agricultural production kept only a few weeks or months ahead of consumption, and that only by *increasing the acreage* of certain staple crops at the cost of reducing that of others. We ought not to forget that lesson when we ponder on the farmer's problems. They are truly common problems, and there should be no attempt to deal with them as if they were *purely selfish demands* of a clean-cut group, antagonistic to the rest of the community. Rather should we consider agriculture in the light of broad national policy, just as we consider oil, coal, steel, dyestuffs, and so forth, as sinews of national strength. Our growing population and a higher standard of living *demand increasing food supplies*, and more wool, cotton, hides, and the rest. With the disappearance of free or cheap fertile land, additional acreage and increased yields can come only from costly effort. This we need not expect from an impoverished or unhappy *rural population*.

It will not do to take a narrow view of the rural discontent, or to appraise it from the standpoint of yesterday. This is peculiarly an age of flux and change and new deals. Because a thing always has been so no longer dictates that it is righteous, or always shall be so. More perhaps, than ever before, there is a widespread feeling that all human relations can be improved by taking thought, and that it is not becoming for the reasoning animal to leave his destiny largely to chance and natural incidence.

Prudent and orderly adjustment of production and distribution in accordance with consumption is recognized as wise management in every business but that of farming. Yet, I venture to say, there is no other industry in which it is so important to the public to the city dweller—that production should be sure, steady, and increasing, and that distribution should be in proportion to the need. The unorganized farmers naturally act blindly and impulsively and, in consequence, surfeit and dearth, accompanied by disconcerting price-variations, harass the consumer. One year potatoes rot in the fields because of excess production, and there is a scarcity of the things that have been displaced to make way for the expansion of the potato acreage; next year the punished farmers mass their fields on some other crop, and potatoes enter the class of luxuries; and so on.

Agriculture is the greatest and fundamentally the most important of our American industries. The cities are but the branches of the tree of national life, the roots of which go deeply into the land. We all flourish or decline with the farmer. So, when we of the cities read of the present universal distress of the farmers, of a slump of six billion dollars in the farm value of their crops in a single year, of their inability to meet mortgages or to pay current bills, and how, seeking relief from their ills, they are planning to form pools, inaugurate farmers' strikes, and demand legislation abolishing grain exchanges, private cattle markets, and the like, we ought not hastily to brand them as economic heretics and highwaymen, and hurl at them the charge of being seekers of special privilege. Rather, we should ask if their trouble is not ours, and see what can be done to improve the situation. Purely from self-interest, if for no higher motive, we should help them. All of us want to get back permanently to "normalcy," but is it reasonable to hope for that condition unless our greatest and most basic industry can be put on a sound and solid permanent foundation? The farmers are not entitled to special privileges; but are they not right in demanding that they be placed on an equal footing with the buyers of their products and with other industries?

II

Let us, then, consider some of the *farmer's grievances*, and see how far they are real. In doing so, we should remember that, while there have been, and still are, instances of purposeful abuse, the subject should not be approached with any general imputation to existing distributive agencies of deliberately intentional oppression, but rather with the conception that the marketing of farm products has not been modernized.

An ancient evil, and a persistent one, is the undergrading of farm products, with the result that what the farmers sell as of one quality is resold as of a higher. That this sort of chicanery should persist in any important scale in these days of business integrity would seem almost incredible, but there is much evidence that it does so persist. Even as I write, the newspapers announce the suspension of several firms, from the New York Produce Exchange for exporting to Germany as No. 2 wheat a whole shipload of grossly inferior wheat mixed with oats, chaff and the like.

Another evil is that of inadequate weighing of farm products, which, it is charged, is sometimes a matter of dishonest intention and sometimes of *protective policy on the part of the local buyer*, who fears that he may "weigh out more than he weighs in."

A greater grievance is that at present the field farmer has little or no control over the time and conditions of marketing his products, with the result that he is often underpaid for his products and unduly overcharged for marketing service. The difference between what the farmer receives and what the consumer pays often exceeds all possibility of justification. To cite a single illustration, last year, according to figures attested by the railways and the growers, Georgia watermelon-raisers received on the average 7.5 cents for a melon, the railroads got 12.7 cents for carrying it to Baltimore and the consumer paid one dollar, leaving 79.8 cents for the service of marketing and its risks, as against 20.2 cents for growing and transporting. The hard annals of farm-life are replete with such commentaries on the crudeness of present practices.

Nature prescribes that the farmer's "goods" must be finished within two or three months of the year, while financial and storage limitations generally compel him to sell them at the same time. As a rule, other industries are in a continuous process of finishing goods for the markets; they distribute as they produce, and they can curtail production without too great injury to themselves or the community; but, if the farmer restricts his output, it is with disastrous consequences, both to himself and to the community.

The average farmer is busy, with production for the major part of the year, and has nothing to sell. The bulk of his output comes on the market at once. Because of lack of storage facilities and of financial support, the farmer cannot carry his goods through the year and dispose of them as they are currently needed. In the great majority of cases, farmers have to entrust storage—in warehouses and elevators—and the financial carrying of their products to others.

Farm products are generally marketed at a time when there is a congestion of both transportation and finance—when cars and money are scarce. The outcome, in many instances, is that the farmers not only sell under pressure, and therefore at a disadvantage, but are compelled to take further reductions in net returns, in order to meet the charges for the service of storing, transporting, financing, and ultimate marketing—which charges they claim, are often excessive, bear heavily on both consumer and producer, and are under the control of those performing the services. It is true that they are relieved of the risks of a changing market by selling at once; but they are quite willing to take the unfavorable chance, if the favorable one also is theirs and they can retain for themselves a part of the service charges that are uniform, in good years and bad, with high prices and low.

While in the main the farmer must sell, regardless of market conditions, at the time of the marketing of crops, he cannot suspend purchases in toto. He must go on producing if he is to go on living, and if the world is to exist. The most he can do is to curtail production a little or alter its form, and that—because he is in the dark as to the probable demand for his goods—may be only to jump from the frying pan into the fire, taking the consumer with him.

Even the dairy farmers, whose output is not seasonal, complain that they find themselves at a disadvantage in the marketing of their productions, especially raw milk, because of the high costs of distribution, which they must ultimately bear.

III

Now that the farmers are stirring, thinking, and uniting as never before to eradicate these inequalities, they are subjected to stern economic lectures, and are met with the accusation that they are demanding, and are the recipients of, special privileges. Let us see what privileges the government *has conferred on the farmers*. Much has been made of Section 6 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, which purported to permit them to combine with immunity, under certain conditions. Admitting that, nominally, this exemption was in the nature of a special privilege, though I think it was so in appearance rather than in fact,—we find that the courts have nullified it by judicial interpretation. Why should not the farmers be permitted to accomplish by co-operative methods what other businesses are already doing by co-operation in the form of incorporation? If it be proper for men to form, *by fusion of existing corporations* or otherwise, a corporation that controls the entire production of a commodity, or a large part of it, why is it not proper for a group of farmers to unite for the marketing of their common products, either in one or in several selling agencies? Why should it be right for a hundred thousand corporate shareholders to direct 25 or 30, or 40 per cent of an industry, and wrong for a hundred thousand cooperative farmers to control a no larger proportion of the wheat crop or cotton, or any other product?

The Department of Agriculture is often spoken of as a special concession to the farmers, but in its commercial results it is of as much benefit to the buyers and consumers of agricultural products as to the producers, or even more. I do not suppose that anyone opposes the benefits that the farmers derive from the educational and research work of the Department, or the help that it gives them in working out improved cultural methods and practices, in developing better yielding varieties through breeding and selection, in introducing new varieties from many parts of the world and adapting them to prevailing soil and climatic conditions, and in devising practical measures for the elimination or control of diseases and destructive animal and plant pests, insect pests, and the like. All these things undoubtedly tend to stimulate and enhance production, and their general beneficial effects are obvious.

It is complained that, whereas the law restricts Federal Reserve banks to three months' time for commercial paper, the farmer is allowed six months on his notes. This is not a special privilege, but merely such a recognition of business conditions as makes it possible for country banks to do business with country people. The crop farmer has only one turnover a year, while the merchant and manufacturer have many. Incidentally, I note that the Federal Reserve Board has just authorized the Federal Reserve banks to discount export paper for a period of six months, to conform to the nature of the business.

The Farm Loan banks are pointed to as an instance of special government favor for farmers. Are they not rather the outcome of laudable efforts to equalize rural and urban conditions? And about all the government does there is to help set up an administrative organization and lend a little credit at the start. Eventually the farmers will provide all the capital and carry all the liabilities themselves. It is true that Farm Loan bonds are tax exempt; but so are bonds of municipal light and traction plants, and new housing is to be exempt from taxation in New York, for ten years.

On the other hand, the farmer reads of plans for municipal housing projects that run into the billions of hundreds of millions annually spent on the merchant marine; he reads that the railways are being favored with increased rates and virtual guaranties of earnings by the government, with the result to him of an increased toll on all that he sells and all that he buys. He hears of many manifestations of governmental concern for particular industries and interests. Rescuing the railways from insolvency is undoubtedly, for the benefit of the country as a whole, but what can be of more general benefit than encouragement of ample production of the principal necessaries of life and their even flow from contented producers to satisfied consumers?

While it may be conceded that special governmental aid may be necessary in the general interest, we must all agree that it is difficult to see why agriculture and the production and distribution of farm products are not accorded the same opportunities that are provided for other businesses; especially as the enjoyment by the farmer of such opportunities would appear to be even more contributory to the rest

(Continued on page 8)

There are long lines of men in the land who await their daily bread from the hands of charity. Many of these men wear Service bars. What is our national pride worth if we would allow such men as these want for the bare necessities of life. Shall we, to use an illustration allow Brigadier Robert Mor*fit* die in prison?

WHERE THE TAXES GO.

In order that the American people may have a clear idea of what war means in taxes the federal budget bureau has prepared a chart setting forth graphically the proportions of the estimated expenditures for 1922-23 that will go to pay for past wars and the upkeep of naval and military establishments.

Of a total of $3,801,113,659 the sum of $1,759,342,527 will go toward meeting World war obligations, resulting from previous wars and $728,874,919 for military and naval purposes. This represents 72.9 per cent. of the total proposed expenditures.

A trifle more than 25 per cent., then, will go toward all other government functions, including $576,238,068 for postal service which is paid from revenues. Primary functions, according to tentative figures, will require $221,826,318; public works, $131,618,618 and miscellaneous activities $99,532,682.

It is small wonder that the American people, with their native ability to see and think clearly, are fully alive to the folly of war. They see conditions in Europe, where the war resulted in territorial changes but left many things unchanged. These at this late date still are subject to action at the conference table.

Why can't nations meet around this table in advance of war as well as after?

Buffalo News.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Lincoln Green entertained a few friends Monday evening at her residence.

Mrs. Thos. H. Morrison entertained a few friends Friday at her residence on West Main street.

Mrs. O. J. Hamlin was a Buffalo visitor last week.

The beautiful service called "The Feast of Lights" in which the children take part was given Sunday evening at St. Lukes church.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Dunbar of Olean, spent the week-end with the latters parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Gerritt of King street.

The skaters are having a merry time this winter, the cold weather with little or no snow, has made the ice in prime condition.

Mary McCabe the popular community nurse, has been ill for several days with an attack of rheumatism.

Mrs. Eugenia Hamlin, who fractured her arm about two weeks ago is improving rapidly which will be gratifying news to her many friends.

Mrs. H. H. Hamlin has been suffering with an attack of asthma for several days. Miss Maude Irons is the attending nurse.

Mrs. O. J. Hamlin and daughter Hannah left Tuesday evening for Burlinton, N. J. where Hannah will resume her studies at St. Marys Hall, Mrs. Hamlin will go on to Bogalusa, Louisana, where she will be the guest of her sister, Mrs. A. B. Wells for several weeks.

The Misses Carrie and Albertha Natello, who have positions in Bradford spent the week end with their mother, in this place.

Lewis Craig of Akron, Ohio, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Walker.

B. T. Garlick, whose office is situated in Buffalo spent the latter part of the week with his family in this place.

Alpha Colegrove, and Junior Redfield were Olean visitors Saturday.

Mrs. E. H. Pelsford and son Henry and Mrs. H. L. Backus and son Harry, were in Olean Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Walker were guests of their son J. E. Walker of Bradford last week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Gallup and son William were guests of their daughter, Mrs. E. G. Potter several days last week.

Letty Moore has rented an apartment in the house rented by Mrs. Violet Maze on Mechanic street.

Gordon Propt, was an Olean visitor, Saturday.

St. Christophers guild gave a luncheon Friday at 12:30, followed by the annual election of officers for the coming year.

Emily McCoy was an Olean visitor Saturday.

Mrs. J. J. Allison was in Olean Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Judd Hackett, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hackett and Miss Lora Day were in Bradford Thursday to see C. L. Irons who is in the Bradford hospital. Mr. Irons is getting along nicely which will be good news to his many friends.

Margaret Sasse, who has a position in Olean, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Sasse, of Rose Hill Avenue.

Mrs. O. J. Hamlin and daughters, Mirabel and Hannah, Mrs. Mary Bosworth, Mrs. W. S. Palmer, Miss Helen Bouton and Miss Virginia Ballsley were in Bradford Monday to see "The Sheik."

Mrs. C. B. Dickinson and son returned recently from Paris Canada where they have been visiting the formers mother for several weeks.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. Knox of Brooklyn, N. Y., were guests of H. M. Choate and Miss. Mae Choate Monday. Mrs. Knox was formerly Miss Janet Rogers.

W. J. Kerr of Ceres, N. Y. and Ralph Herzog were in New York last week on business.

Mrs. Edna Warren was ill last week but is much improved at present.

Andy Burleson who is employed in Clermont spent Sunday with his family in this place.

Harriet Tuttle and Iva Milliron who attend school here spent the week-end with their parents in Coryville.

Eva and Mary Haven who attend school here spent the week-end at home.

H. S. Rogers of Mt. Jewett was a Smethport visitor Monday.

Mrs. R. Kessler entertained the Auction Bridge club Wednesday evening at her residence on West Main street.

Elsie Johnson, daughter of Alfred Johnson, of East Main street, who was operated upon last week at the Buffalo Homeopathic hospital, is much better at present. The little girl is a great favorite among her school mates, who will be glad to learn of her improvement.

Mrs. Leo R. Hafner of Kasson was a Smethport visitor on Tuesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Raymond of Mt. Jewett were guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Corwin over the week-end.

Mrs. E. M. Spanogle entertained the W. C. T. U. Tuesday afternoon. Two interesting articles, "Is It Worth While," by Christina J. Tingling, and "For a New Cycle" by Barlon W. Currie were read and discussed by members.

Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Raymond of Mt. Jewett attended the dance here Monday evening.

Mrs. Lloyd Kohn entertained the Tell Me Club Thursday evening.

Miss Ruth McCarthy entertained the 500 Club Wednesday evening at her home on Main street.

Mrs. Alfred Rush and Miss Gladys DeHass entertained at a dancing party at Quirks hall Monday evening.

Miss Alice Irons spent the week-end in Bradford.

Miss Ruth Howe of Bradford spent the week-end at her home in this place.

Mrs. Wm. Pierotti and Miss Edna Specht entertained the Coronada Camp fire at a dinner Tuesday evening at Miss Specht residence.

Mr. Arthur Dardene of Port Allegany spent the week-end as guests of friends in this place.

Miss Dena Boyer of Shinglehouse attended the dance here Monday evening.

Mrs. Marie McCavisk spent the week-end in Eldred.

Miss Elsie Sherry, Ellen Anderson Genevieve Kelly, Vera Jones, Marie Kane, Irene McCarthy, and Ruth Mones saw the pictures "The Sheik" in Bradford Tuesday evening.

Judge J. W. Bouton, of McKean county, court, assisted Judge Baird in conducting court at Ridgway this week. The three murder cases pending in that county were continued to a special term which will occur about the middle of February.

The Smethport Auxiliary of the Womans Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of its organization on Tuesday evening, January 17th at eight o'clock. The program is in charge of Miss Christel Gumos and the refreshment committee is Mrs. C. W. Freeman, Mrs. F. E. Bouton, Mrs. Alfred Rugh, Mrs. Neal Gibason Mrs. George Benning, Mrs. Arthur Gibson, Mrs. O. H. McCarthy and the Misses Gladys DeHass, Chloe Ives and Nettie Herriman.

The Travelers club held a well attended meeting on Saturday afternoon. It was decided to have a miscellaneous program next year and the president appointed Mrs. J. C. Backus, Mrs. H. G. German and Mrs. E. W. Workley as program committee. The program consisted of three excellent papers, Albania, A Study in Origins, Mrs. H. M. Brinsley, The Press as Moral and Political Factor, Mrs. E. A. Sindlinger and The World is too Much With us, Mrs. C. W. Lillibridge.

The Harris Bible Class held its regular monthly business and social meeting in the Methodist Episcopal church on Monday evening. The program was in charge of Mrs. J. J. Johnson and Mrs. Chadwick was chairman of the refreshment committee.

Mr. R. Kessler, Jr., is a business visitor in Syracuse this week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wells were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Finney in Bradford Sunday.

E. W. Workley was in Buffalo Wednesday on business.

Miss Marjorie Gleason left Saturday morning for Wilmington, N. C. where she teaches in the public schools.

Miss Blanche Bright of New Castle, Pa., who is spending some time with her brother Prin. Stanley Bright and family, spent the week-end in Kane the guests of Miss Ruth Shaw.

Mrs. Raymond Day returned home Sunday from a visit to her sister, Mrs. Foster Studholme in Olean.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Raymond of Mt. Jewett spent the week-end with Smethport friends.

P. S. Crossman was in Bradford Tuesday evening to attend a meeting of the Dairymen's League.

Mrs. Mary Forrest, Mrs. Lincoln Green, Mrs. C. C. Choate, Mrs. S. F. Redfield, Mrs. Ethel Marks and Mrs. Thos. Morrison were in Bradford Tuesday to see "The Sheik".

Mrs. Harriet Gillette, Mrs. Rena Balsley, Mrs. [illegible] Huckenbury and Miss Mae Choate motored to Bradford Tuesday to see "The Sheik."

Mrs. H. C. Wells and Mrs. H. J. Ellsworth were in Bradford Tuesday to see "The Sheik."

Mrs. J. W. Bouton, Mrs. R. Kessler and Mrs. J. M. Wiant were in Bradford Tuesday to see "The Sheik."

P. S. Crossman left Wednesday for a ten days stay in State College and Harrisburg.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Brasted, Mrs. J. C. Backus and Tom Cole were in Bradford Tuesday to see "The Sheik".

Mrs. E. W. Workley and Mrs. G. W. Benning spent Thursday in Shinglehouse with Mrs. A. Malcolm.

Elas. Quirk, Elmer Quirk and Frank Fay were in Bradford Tuesday to attend a K. of C. banquet.

Mr. Bert Anderson of Clermont spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bender.

Mrs. Mark Keasly and daughter, June spent the week-end at Crosby.

Mr. Andy Peterson of Mt. Jewett was a Smethport visitor over Sunday.

Mrs. M. S. Oakley and daughter, Florence, were Olean shoppers Saturday.

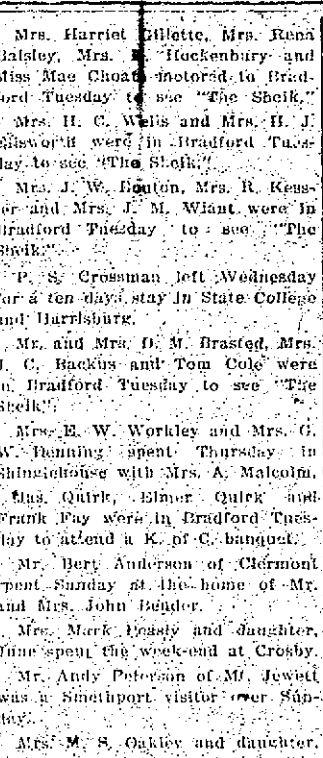
Galo Oakes, Carl Huppman, Harold Flexis of Mt. Jewett called on friends in town Sunday evening.

A. O. Blowers, of Cooperstown, N. Y., former editor of the Miner was a pleasant caller at this office Wednesday.

Leo Goding of Port Allegany was a Smethport visitor Tuesday.

W. R. Forks of Mt. Alton was a Smethport visitor Tuesday.

The after-Xmas song: "Ain't We Got Fun?"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Sharpless Separator, No. 2. One Barrel Churn. One Single Harness. M. S. Parker, East Smethport, Pa. adv1-tf.

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One farm with one bbl oil and farming implements, one team, one extra horse four years old worked in woods one year, works single or double oil leases, and extra lands, if interested write to C. PROUTY & Co., Eldred, Pa. adv49-2t

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Plain and fancy sewing of all kinds at 206 Water street, Mrs. K. Tyler. adv2-4

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House for Rent, at No. 210 King St. Apply to E. W. Strong. adv31

Order your magazines for winter reading now. Lowest club rates given, Mrs. H. L. Backus, Agent.

TRUNK FOR SALE.
Inquire at 408 State street.

LOCK OF GHAT MAN'S HAIR

Old Watch Has Long Held Interesting Relic of the Mighty Emperor Napoleon.

A new Napoleon souvenir has just come to light at Viareggio, Italy, now a fashionable seaside resort not far from Naples, and its history is interesting. A short time after her brother's death at Longwood, St. Helena, Princess Pauline, favorite sister of Napoleon I, sent a souvenir of the great warrior and emperor to one of her intimate friends, Professor Pacini, a musician, who wrote the musical work "Saffo." But she sent it in a gold watch carefully pressed between the watch's outer and inner covers, explains a writer in the New York World. As the hair was so well hidden from view the princess wrote to the musician telling him of the treasure that was inside.

The letter, still preserved by his granddaughter, Francesca Pacini, born Pacini, is a long one, and for some reason or other the family, like the original recipient of the gift, never bothered about the words. The lock of the dear brother's hair is between the two covers of the watch, and only recently the watch and the letter became both mine from Princess Pauline. So great was Signora Pacini's surprise when on taking the watch to the watchmaker, she discovered a glossy lock of hair between the two covers. The letter from Pauline was carefully reread and the words telling of the lock of hair now became the most important part of it, giving proof that the hair is a hitherto undiscovered relic of Napoleon.

Several offers have been made for the relic and the letter which explains it, but Signora Pacini says she will not part with it except the Italian government buys it for one of the national museums.

Comforting.

A Kansas policeman's wife was getting ready to go to the hospital for an operation. Her husband and children had been sending in [illegible] every day around the house had been quite quiet but that evening, when he heard the seven-year-old [illegible] she asked her husband if it was all right, and he assured her that it was. Then he went on to tell the children to give Mamma no bother on worrying their [illegible]

"It was all right, darling," Flora replied.

The [illegible] and the mind is the [illegible] Flora replied: "Mr. [illegible] is there you would want Miss [illegible] and Flora said you would want her Sunday school teacher because she [illegible] to put her hand all [illegible]—St. Louis Star and Times.

Scorned at Last.

As little Harry came in the back door, he was heard to say to himself, "Well, I guess I'll have to [illegible]"

His mother heard him and said in the [illegible] "Harry, have you been [illegible] the neighbor boy down [illegible] again?" she asked.

Harry was quick to reply, "Not this time. You know what he was over here last week we made a kite and you made her let him take it home with him. Yesterday we made a birdhouse and he got to take it home. So today we dug holes and he didn't take them home with him."

Flights of the Future.

"Do you believe the automobile is the last word in transportation?"

"No," replied the far-sighted citizen. "Some of these days we are all going to wear wings outdoors and hang 'em up on the hatrack in the hall when we are not going anywhere in particular."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Ireland at last has found a four-leaf shamrock.

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IMPRESSIONS
The policy of any business house is quickly perceived by its customers. Level-headed business men know that an undeviating policy of giving satisfaction creates the impression that attracts and holds patronage.
This institution feels that its customers and friends and the public are impressed with the fact that we operate with their best interests as our first consideration.
Our efforts are directed constantly toward the justifying and strengthening of that impression.
THE GRANGE NATIONAL BANK
SMETHPORT, PA.

Ductless Glands in College.

Ductless glands said to be responsible for epilepsy, feeble-mindedness, cancer and other diseases will be the subject of special study at the University of Pennsylvania. A chair in endocrinology, the branch of medical science dealing with ductless glands, has been endowed at the university, and it is said to be the first ever established in the world.

Experiments will be conducted at the ear, eye, nose and throat hospitals of Philadelphia, the various clinics under control of the university medical school and other places.

So important do the physicians of the American Therapeutic society regard this step that the chairman of the society's council was instructed to appoint a committee to formulate a curriculum for the teaching of endocrinology to graduates and post-graduates in every medical school in the United States.

LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.

McKean Lodge, No. 388, meets on he second Wednesday of each month, at 7:30 p. m., at Masonic Hall, Main street.

HARRY RUBIN, W. M.
W. F. SPECHT, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.

Smethport Lodge, No. 389, meets Friday evenings at 8 o'clock in I. O. O. F. Hall. Will work initiatory degree first meeting of each month; 1st degree on second; 2nd degree on third; and third degree on fourth *meeting night.*

Fred J. Masser, N. G.
J. V. Gallup, V. G.
E. G. GLEASON, Sec.

I. O. O. F.

Smethport Encampment, No. 279 meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.

CHARLES LEMMLER, C. P.
J. A. SWANSON, S.

Ideal Rebekah Lodge, No. 63.

Meets the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month, at 30 o'clock, in the I. O. O. F. Hall.

DINA LINDHOLM, N. G.
CATHERINE LEMMLER, Secy.
EDNA ANDERSON Fin. Sec'y.

P. H. C.

Smethport Branch, No. 25, meets on every Tuesday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall.

MARGARETT GERRETT, Pres
ANNA O. STARK, Secretary.

P. of H.

Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday evenings in each month in I. O. O. F. Hall.

FRANK REEVES, W. M.
ANNA O. STARK, Secretary.

Phoenix Chapter, No. 15, O. E. S.

Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays of each month at 8 p. m., in I. O. O. F. Hall.

MRS. H. G. GERMAN, W. M
A. J. HYATT, W. P.
MRS. E. E. DRAKE, SEC.

M. W. of A.

Meets every second Thursday.

John Larson,
Secretary.

CLARKS MILLINERY.

If you wish to see all the season's latest creations in artistic fall and winter millinery, step into Carrie Clark's millinery store. She has a full line of dress hats, sports hats, velvet duvetyn, and velour a hat to suit your style and purse. Strikingly smart hats at reasonable prices adv46tf.

Professional Cards

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GALLUP & POTTER
Bank & Trust Co. Bldg., Smethport, Pa.

E. R. MAYO & SONS.

ATTORNEYS - AT - LAW. Office over Grange Bank, Smethport, Pa. Office connected with long distance telephone. E. R. Mayo, Notary Public.

THOS. H. MORRISON

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. Smethport Pa., All legal busines given prompt and careful attention.

PHYSICIANS

H. L. McCOY

PHYSCIAN and SURGEON. Office in I. O. O. F. block, Main street Smethport, Pa.

DR. ROBERT HAMILTON.

Office and residents in Hamilton block, Smethport, Pa. Office hours 8 to 9 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

DENTISTS

DR. C. R. LONG
Dentist
Anderson & Carlson Block.
Office Hours: 9 to 12; 1 to 5.

DR. A. R. LIVERMORE.
Dentist
I. O. O. F. Building, Smethport, Pa.
Office Hours: 8:30 a. m. to 5 p. m.
Evening and Sundays by appointment. Bell Phone 71-J.

GEO. F. HOFFOWER
CHIROPRACTOR, Port Allegany, Pa.
SEORIETSON BUILDING
Office Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m. and 7 to 8 p. m. except Monday and Friday evenings, Tuesdays and Saturdays forenoons. ad206m**

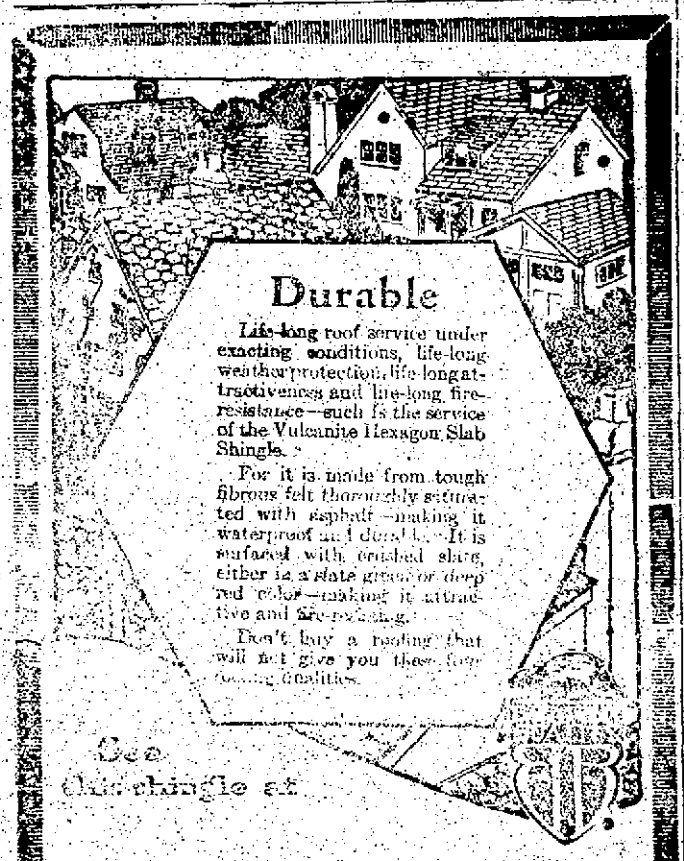
Clementine Gaskin

An itchy scalp and falling hair indicated a very bad condition of the scalp.

The Du Four System will relieve this condition.

All combings made up at 50c per ounce.

Du Four toilet articles on SALE.
105 E. King Street, Smethport, Pa



Durable

Life-long roof service under exacting conditions, life-long weather protection, life-long attractiveness and life-long fire-resistance—such is the service of the Vulcanite Hexagon Slab Shingle.

For it is made from tough fibrous felt thoroughly saturated with asphalt—making it waterproof and durable. It is surfaced with crushed slate, either in a slate green or deep red color—making it attractive and fire-resisting.

Don't buy a roofing that will not give you these four lasting qualities.

See this shingle at

Holmes & Gilfillan, Inc.

SMETHPORT, PA

PLACE TO EAT

ICE CREAM
SOFT DRINKS
CANDY
TOBACCO

SARGENTOWN
MINERAL
WATER for sale
FOR FAMILY USE

L. E. MUNN, PROP.
SMETHPORT, PA.

LATHAM MOTOR BUS SCHEDULE

Week Days

Leaves Smethport 9:15 a. m., 1:30 and 5:35 p. m. week days.

Leaves Bradford 7:45 a. m., 12:00 m. and 4:15 p. m. and 10:45 p. m.

Sundays

Leave Smethport 10:30 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

Leave Bradford 9:00 a. m. and 5:10 p. m.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentry on the Estate of Flora A. Backus late of the Borough of Smethport, County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to C. W. Shattuck, resident of said borough, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make prompt payment of the same, and those having claims or demads will make known the same without delay.

C. W. Shattuck,
Nov 23, 1921. Executor.

Men or women to take orders among friends and neighbors for the genuine guaranteed hosiery; full line for men, women and children. Eliminates darning. We pay 75c an hour spare time, or $36.00 a week for full time. Experience unnecessary. Write International Stocking Mills Norristown, Pa.

THE GOLDEN AUTUMN

is the time of the year when you and your family will most enjoy the pleasures of automobiling. The scenery is at it's best; the roads are never better; the call of the open road and the tang of the autumn air is nature's medicine.

We have a few good used cars on hand. Our terms of payment are easy and we will gladly demonstrate.

1917 BUICK SIX—Mechanically good; finish good; five good tires.

1917 STUDEBAKER FOUR—In fine mechanical condition; five good tires.

1917 STUDEBAKER SIX—Touring; electric self-starter and lights; shock absorbers; demountable rims; five good tires chains; onderful bargain.

1921 STUTZ TOURING—Four passenger; five good tires; wire wheels; Spanish leather upholstery; mechanically fine.

1920 MARMON TOURING—Mechanically fine; finish extra good; five good tires; car used as demonstrator only.

1918 MARMON TOURING—Recently overhauled; five good tires; three of them brand new; brown Spanish leather upholstery.

SMETHPORT GARAGE CO.
Smethport, Pa.

"The German people of Chicago," says an announcement, "have been one of the greatest aids in placing Chicago where it is to-day." Still circulating that anti-German stuff.

Lots of people seem to regard birth-control lectures as objectionable papaganda.

John McCormick will have to get some new songs now that the Irish have nothing to cry about.

The world's billiard championship, just won by "Jake" Schaefer, was once held by his father. The boy is evidently a chip off the old balk.

The 1922 crop of income tax jokes will soon be ready.

Russia before the revolution. Dictated but not Red. Russia after the revolution: Both.

The farmer who recently raised a prize five-pound cucumber must have found it a bit cucumbersome.

MARYLAND FIRST STATE TO START EQUAL RIGHTS.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6.—Equal rights mean equal obligations, says a powerful faction of the men of the state of Maryland irrespective of party affiliations. And by this statement those men, thousands of the same mind, have come to the important decision that they will lobby as a whole at the coming session of the state legislature for a law that will place women on exactly the same plane as men in every respect.

They declare that his has been the fight of the women for years—equality before the law—and that it is only right that the women should have this equality.

Therefore Maryland, it is predicted will be the first state in the Union to place women exactly on a plane with men before the law, when this new law is introduced in the legislature with the backing of a large number of the legislators, both Democrats and Republicans.

The bill specifically outlines the fact that now that women have the franchise nationally and in each state, that they are therefore citizens in every sense of the word, that they shall be called upon just as men for jury duty and all other political services; that they shall be taxed just as men on real and personal property that if divorced, where the blame lies with the wife, she shall be required to pay the husband alimony; that women shall be responsible for the debts of their husbands if they are regularly employed after marriage; that women shall be arrested and imprisoned for desertion of husband or children, just as men; and that in all other respects socially, morally and finally they shall be held to just the same accountability as men.

The introduction of this equal rights bill has caused some amusement among the leading women politicians of the state but the legislature is composed of men as you—and it is rumored that these smiling ladies will be smiling out of the other side of their mouths after the bill has gone to a vote.

THE AMERICAN HUMORIST'S CREED.

I.

I BELIEVE

That all professors are congenitally absent-minded.

II.

That all young brides persist in baking hard, unpalatable biscuits, thereby causing their husbands intense discomfort.

III.

That all office boys murder their grandmothers every year on the day the baseball season opens.

IV.

That all tramps dread water more than they dread hell.

V.

That all spinsters look under their beds every night in the hope that they will find one or more burglars there.

VI.

That all boarding house keepers serve nothing but hash and prunes.

VII.

That all persons who are annoyed by cats howling at night throw shoes at them.

VIII

That all chorus girls go out to supper parties every evening after the show and eat quantities of boiled live lobsters.

IX.

That all little boys spend their time asking their parents to define the difference between an optimist and a pessimist.

X.

That all Irishmen preface their remarks with, "Bedad," "Bejabbers," or "Begorra," and pronounce "sure" as though is were spelled "shure."

—Life.

Charles W. Morse Tambo Emperor Karl of Austria Bones will now rise and render their celebrated duet, "He Walked Right In and Turned Around and Walked Right Out Again."

—Life.

A statistician recently went mad trying to figure out just how long it is going o take Henry Ford to starve the horsefly to extinction.

—Life.

Orange trees have been known to bear fruit until thew were 150 years old.—Answers. But the first hundred years are the hardiest.

—Life.

The ratio should mean that no country club shall be permitted to have on its walls more than five pictures of British hunting scenes; and no Refined Home be allowed to display more than three prints of Fujiyama.

—Life.

The Little Boot Shop

MAIN STREET.

J. E. Cather, Proprietor.

Men's Shoes
Women's Shoes
Children's Shoes
Rubbers & Goloshes

CASH SALES. ALL NEW STOCK
LOW PRICE
SUPERIOR REPAIRING

Shoes For All

Open Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday Evenings.

Shoes for the Whole Family

MEN'S BEACON SHOES

made of brown calfskin, goodyear welt sewed soles, an extra value shoe

$5.00

WOMEN'S BROWN BROGUE OXFORDS.

Neatly trimmed with perforations and Rubber heels

$5.50

MISSES BROWN MOOSE SHOES

with soles that will stand hard service

$3.50, $4.50 and $5.50.

BOY'S DRESS SHOES

of Brown calf skin. English last, Goodyear welt sewed soles special at

$3.25.

MASSER BROS.

SMETHPORT, PA.

HOSE

See our fine line of silk and wool hose. Also silk hose. We are going to carry a full line of silk hose and will gladly show these at any time

I. E. GABRIEL

Headquarters for Candy, Cigars, Tobacco, Magazines and Newspapers.

FURNITURE REPAIRING

UPHOLSTERING
and
REFINISHING

MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER AND RENOVATED—CHAIR RESEATING
Work Done at Residence if Desired
Estimates Made Free of Charge

Automobile Tops, Curtains and Cushions made to order and repaired.

Work Called for and Delivered

WILLIAM LAY

316 Main Street SMETHPORT, PA.

Telephone 226
Twenty years experience and formerly with the ART CRAFT

CORYVILLE

Mr. and Mrs. James Parker who have been visiting relatives at Buffalo and other New York points returned home on Tuesday.

Glen Rice has been having a severe tussel with the grippe, is very much improved at this writing.

The Ladies Aid met at the home of Mrs. Jesse Washburne, last week A large attendance is reported.

The P. E. quarterly meeting will be held at Coryville on Jan 18th, meetings will be held in afternoon and evening all members are invited to be present.

The Ladies Aid will meet at the home of Mrs. Hardes, on January 18th. Everybody come.

H. L. Harmon delivered stove wood at Eldred last Friday.

Mrs. Jennie Rice returned from Fort Allegany on Monday, and reports her sister-in-law, Mrs. Wm. Rice to be in a very serious condition.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Parker were Moody Hollow visitors last Sunday.

Frank Harmon and family of Hampton, Va., are visiting at the home of his brother, H. L. Harmon of Keni Hollow.

ACTION ON BONUS SOON

TO BE UNDER WAY.

Washington, Jan. 6.—President Harding is understood to have definitely decided to give the support of the administration to the passage of a soldiers' bonus bill this spring as a result of a series of conferences with Republican leaders at the White House.

The leaders of both the Senate and the House are said to have laid before the President the situation as regards soldiers' bonus legislation. They are understood to have advised him of the extensive support for such a measure existing in both bodies.

While still adhering to the belief the raising of $2,000,000,000 necessary for a soldiers' bonus may have an undesirable effect on the business of the country, the President is understood to have assented to action by Congress in such a measure. His objection to previous action on the soldiers' bonus was based on ground the time was inopportune for levying further taxes upon the people of the country.

The time now has come, in the opinion of Republican leaders of both houses, to act on the Soldiers' Bonus bill. Representative Fordney, of Michigan, expects to call the Ways and Means Committee into session for consideration of bonus legislation within a very short time.

Members of both houses have been subjected to continuous pressure from veterans' organizations, notably the American Legion, to act upon soldiers' bonus legislation. The ex-soldiers contend they are not only entitled to a bonus, but have been promised it by the Republican party.

SENATOR PENROSE LAID AT REST IN SECRET.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5—Buried with the greatest simplicity as was his desire, the body of Senator Penrose tonight rested in a brick-lined grave in South Laurel Hill cemetery beside his father. The grave, situated on a promontory overlooking the East River drive of Fairmount Park, was devoid of flowers or floral offerings. Guards who were thrown around the grave after the undertaker's assistants had lowered the bronze-lined casket into its place at nine o'clock this morning were still there late today.

The same great secrecy that surrounded the arrangement for the funeral was maintained until the end. No information beyond the brief obituary notice in the newspapers that the funeral would be held "strictly private" was given out and it was no known until the Bureau of Vital statistics issued a permit yesterday for interment that the funeral would be held today.

Only the late Senator's three brothers, Dr. Charles B., Richard A. F. and Spencer Penrose and their families, Leighton C. Taylor his secretary and the nurse who accompanied the body here from Washington were in the funeral party. Four automobiles carried them and the undertaker's assistants from the Penrose home in Spruce street to the cemetery and as the small cortege passed into the grounds the gates were locked and the curious crowd warned away by the guards. No questions were answered and no one was permitted to see even from a distance the brief rites with which the late Republican leader was consigned to the grave.

SOME NOVELTIES OF SOUND

Really Curious Phenomena That Have Come Under the Observation of the Physicists.

If, when the air is still, you stand near a cliff, walk and speak a word loudly, it will come back to you as if repeated by an invisible person. It is, of course, an echo.

Parallel walls separated by a few hundred feet, as in a canyon, may so reflect a sound as to cause it to be distinctly heard again and again in a long-dying series of repetitions.

If the reflecting walls are irregular, the repetitions, instead of being distinct, will be more jumbled and indistinguishable reverberations. This is noticeable in certain caverns.

Dr. W. J. Humphreys, an eminent physicist, describes a curious phenomenon which he calls "equatorial mirages." Sounds uttered at a distance on the surface of the earth seeming to come from high in the air. Such an uplifting of sound (corresponding to the uplifting of a landscape by a visual mirage) may occur when a stratum of warm air at the surface is overlaid by cooler air. The sound travels faster at the top, and so appears to come from above.

A balloonist can often hear the earth-bound folk upon whom he cannot, by shouting, gain the attention of people standing on the ground below him. It becomes he is on altitude within hundred feet perhaps—a region of silence where as they be surrounded by a pall of sound.

MONARCH A MEAN NEIGHBOR

Somaschetib, Ancient Ruler of Egypt, Evidently a Bully of the Hebrew Order.

Quite aside from considering the other aspects of the case, it is of the highest interest to the student of history to find that the Pharaoh who refused to let the Israelites go into the wilderness to worship their God was a man who had a reputation for being a bully. Somaschetib, the Pharaoh in question, is known to us as the builder of the "treasure cities" mentioned in Exodus, and he is described by Prof. James H. Breasted, of the University of Chicago, as "a mighty conqueror and builder." Other rulers of Egypt, he says, "had been content to call themselves 'Lord of the Two Lands,' but Somaschetib was the first to add to his titles the words 'Lord of Foreign Lands.'" Breasted says that Somaschetib "was especially fond of boasting of his valor in the chase, and he had himself represented in his temple at Karnak as standing with his foot upon the neck of a lion which he had just shot with his arrows." He was, the historian says, "a man who had not submitted to any yoke, he stood and took pride in destroying walled cities, peoples with countless small cities, by assault of barbaric hims and siege engines, attack by foot soldiers and by mines and breaches. I captured some two hundred thousand people. Some small and great, men and women, oxen and innumerable sheep." "Hezekiah himself I shut up in Jerusalem, like a caged bird." Other tablets showed that Somaschetib had a Chorus "Jazz band," a dromedary "bottle" and decent "home brew."

Note Was Misleading.

At the head of a large business concern in Muncie is a very pompous man, who not only is very careful of his dignity but inclined to irritability if things do not go exactly right with him. Wishing to attend to some correspondence and having been troubled much of the day by visitors he placed a note on the outside of his private office door the other day which read: "Mr. Blank cannot be disturbed."

A collector soon afterward appeared at the door of the private office, walked past the secretary, read the note and strode in, but soon came out the door much more rapidly than he had entered.

"Didn't you read the note?" the secretary asked of the disheveled collector.

"I read it," the latter admitted, "but I didn't believe it and went in to find out. I discovered that I was right, for he can be and was." — Indianapolis News.

Library of Congress Ranks Third.

The collection of the library of congress is the largest in the western hemisphere and third in the world. It comprises over 2,710,500 printed books and pamphlets. Including the law library, which, while a division of the library of congress, still remains at the capitol, maps and charts, pieces of music and photographs, prints, engravings and lithographs numbering about one million. The collection is rich in history, political science, in official documents, national, state and foreign, and in Americana, including important files of American newspapers and original manuscripts (colonial, revolutionary and formative periods). Many rare books and manuscripts belonging to the library are exhibited in show cases on the second floor.

Nation Without Language.

Switzerland has no language of its own. The official languages of Switzerland are French, Italian and German, all three being recognized as the "mother tongue" of the majority of the inhabitants.

A majority of the people speak German, while the others use French and Italian, varying as a rule according to the proximity of the people to each country whose language they speak.

Public documents and notices are printed in the French and German languages. In the Swiss national parliament the members make their speeches either in French or German, the members being as familiar with one language as the other.

Statements from the president of Switzerland are furnished to the newspapers in both languages.

AUDITORS REPORT

of Keating Township Road Fund For the year ending December 1, 1921.

Audited at the Township Election Room, December 5 to 10, 1921.

Receipts.

B. E. Curtiss, Secretary and Treasurer,

Dr.		
Bal. in Hamlin Bank from last Auditors Report	401.83	
Amt. Rec'd from Coll. Rice 1920-1921 duplicates	6245.94	
To Amt. Rec'd. from Co. Treas. McCann	1216.95	
Rec'd. from State Highway Dept.	20.00	
To Amt. Rec'd. for use of scraper	26.50	
To Amt. Rec'd. Sale of pipe	57.50	
Total	$7962.22	7962.22
Road Master Hyde	$ 36.00	
Road Master Curtis	550.00	
Road Master Hewitt	437.00	
Road Master Thomas	494.00	
Team work, Curtis	503.50	
Team work, Hewitt,	545.55	
Team work, Thomas,	182.00	
By Amt. Pd. for labor Curtis	548.00	
By Amt Pd. for labor Hewitt	576.00	
By Amt Pd. for labor Thomas	675.00	
By Amt. Pd. Coll fees H. J. Rice,	289.14	
By Amt Pd. for lumber	235.64	
By Amt. Pd. for conveyance & Auto hire	276.00	
By Amt. Pd. Gasoline & Oil	605.22	
By Amt. Pd. for Tractor engine labor, C. H. Curtis	237.50	
By Amt Pd. Tractor engine labor, Fred Hewitt	227.50	
By Amt. Pd. for Tractor engine labor, Lewis Thomas	192.50	
By Amt Pd. Supervisors attending Convention	6.00	
By Amt. Pd. Stationery, Telephone & office supplies	16.35	
By Amt. Pd. Secretary & Treasurer Salary	171.12	
By Amt Pd. Blacksmith & Repairs	204.94	
By Amt. Pd. Attorneys Fees	53.65	
By Amt. Pd. Printing & Auditing	172.25	
By Amt. Pd. Freight and Drayage	17.50	
By Amt. Pd. Hardware	75.11	
By Amt. Pd. Int on Loans Hamlin Bank	205.25	
By Amt. Pd. Damage fee Horse injured	90.00	
By Amt. Pd. Compensation and Insurance	100.00	
By Amt. Pd. Miscellaneous expenses	1.50	
To Amt. in Hamlin Bank to balance	238.00	
Total	$7962.22	7962.22

Road Bond Fund.

Dr.		
To Bal. from last Auditors report in Hamlin Bank	52.14	
To Amt. Rec'd. from County Treas. McCann	261.45	
To Amt. Rec'd from Coll. Rice	1558.67	
Total	$1912.26	$1912.26
Cr.		
By Amt. Pd. Bond No. 2 series A	500.00	
By Amt. Pd. Bond No. 3, Series A.	500.00	
By Amt. Pd. on 27 Interest Coupons @12.50	337.50	
By Amt. Pd. on 27 Interest Coupons @12.50	337.50	
To Amt in Hamlin Bank to bal.	237.26	
Total	$1912.26	$1912.26

Road Special

Dr.		
Amount Rec'd. from Coll Rice	$2733.75	$2733.75
Cr.		
By Amt. Pd. State Highway Dept	$2000.00	
To Amt. in Hamlin Bank to Bal.	$733.75	$2733.75

H. J. Rice Coll. in acct. with Keating Twp.

Dr.		
To bal on 1920 duplicate	$641.18	$641.18
Cr.		
By amt. pd. on 1920 duplicate	$641.18	$641.18
Dr.		
To amt. 1921 Duplicate	$6780.98	$6780.98
To Amt. Pd. on 1921 duplicate 5 per cent.		
Discount allowed tax payers	4870.74	
By amt allowed Tax Payers 5 per cent. discount	266.35	
By amt. Paid on 1921 Duplicate at par	550.28	
By amt. Paid on 1921 Duplicate 5 per cent added	33.92	
By amt. of exonerations	42.46	
By amt. overpaid on 1920 Duplicate	149.82	
By amt. Due from Coll. Rice to bal	877.41	
Total	$6780.98	$6780.98
Dr.		
Amt. due 1920 Bond Duplicate	$238.19	$238.19
Cr.		
Amt. paid 5 per cent. added	$191.23	
Amt. due to balance duplicate	$ 46.96	$ 238.19
Dr.		
To Amt. of 1921 Bond duplicate	$1695.25	$1695.25
Cr.		
By Amt. Paid 5 per cent. Disc. allowed taxpayers	$1219.03	
By Amt. of 5 per cent allowed taxpayers until June 1,	64.16	
By Amt. Paid at par	139.61	
By Amt Paid with 5 per cent. added	8.63	
By Amt of exonerations 1921 Duplicate	11.26	
To Amt Due on 1921 Bond Duplicate	252.56	
Total	$1695.25	$1695.25
Dr.		
To Amt. of Road Special Duplicate	$3390.00	$3390.00
Cr.		
To Amt. collected 5 per cent. discount allowed taxpayers	$2438.79	
To amt. allowed Tax Payers, 5 per cent discount	128.35	
To amt. collected at par	278.02	
To amt. Coll. 5 per cent. added on Duplicate	16.94	
To amt. of exoneration	22.16	
To amt. due from Coll. Rice to bal.	$ 505.74	$3390.00

Resources of Keating Twp.

Amt due from Coll. Rice from 1921 Road Duplicate Including 5 per cent. added after Oct. 1st.	$877.41
Amt. of cash in Hamlin Bank Road Fund Bond	$238.00
Amt. of cash in Hamlin Bank Bond Fund	237.26
Amt of cash in Hamlin Bank Road Special	733.35
Amt due from Coll. Rice Bond Fund Duplicates	299.52
Amt due from Coll. Rice Road Special 1921	505.74
Unseated land taxes estimated	1200.00
Total	$4091.28

Liabilities of Keating Twp.

Outstanding Bonds	$12500.00
Outstanding orders	4.00
Outstanding bills	5190.75
Loans from Hamlin Bank	2025.00
Amt. due State for new road construction	1311.67
Total	$21031.42
Liabilities increase of resources	16,940.42
Keating Twp. has on hand	
Road machinery valued at	$5000.00

We the Auditors of Keating Twp. having examined the accounts of Treas. B. E. Curtis and Coll. H. J. Rice. Do find them as above stated.

GOLDIE ACKER,
S. D. CRAWFORD,
Auditors

Detroit Jewel

COMBINATION COAL AND GAS RANGES

Make her happy with a Detroit Jewell coal and Gas Range.

There is nothing she will like better than a stove that is not only good to look at but the Detroit Jewell combination stoves are considered to be not only ideal and perfect bakers, but the most economical stove yet to be manufactured.

HALLSTROM BROS.
"THE CORNER HARDWARE STORE"

CAFE DE LUXE

A COFFEE WITH A

FINE FLAVOR AND RICH AROMA

THE COLEGROVE GROCERY

JUST ARRIVED
A Big Stock of
Endicott Johnson Men's and Boy's Shoes.
ALSO RUBBERS—SOXS—GLOVES
AT ROCK BOTTOM PRICES
Try our Soap Flakes in bulk the soapiest and best you ever used.
Your money refunded if not satisfactory.

The Lindholm Grocery,
GROCERIES PROVISIONS

THE JANUARY VICTOR RECORDS ARE HERE.
Come in EARLY, while they last.
Hear the new Fox Trot—"THE SHEIK" No. 18831.

INSURANCE—ALL KINDS.

Burdick's Insurance Agency And Music Store

SHOE SENSE

GOOD SHOES are the cheapest in the long run, as they outwear poor shoes three pairs to one. We have handled shoes a good many years and know how to give our customers quality, style and comfort. Shoes here for the whole family and WE DO REPAIRING.

Anderson & Carlson THE SHOE MEN

$15,000.00 COST PRICE SALE OF ARMY & NAVY GOODS Begins Thurs. A. M. JAN. 12th

AT THE BRADFORD ARMY SUPPLY DEPOT, 7 W. WASHINGTON STREET

Brand New Munson Last, ARMY WORK SHOES. Shoes that will WEAR and WEAR **1.99**

Renovated O. D. Army WOOLEN SHIRTS These shirts have no rips or patches. Easily worth $2.00 **69c**

Brand new Army KHAKI SUPONS **49c**

BLUE OVERALLS with bibs, Extra heavy weight **99c**

One lot Brand new U. S. Navy UNDERWEAR double front and back **1.19** Each

250 Pieces Brand new U. S. ARMY UNDERWEAR Very value. Sale price **99c**

BUSINESS CONDITIONS MAKE IT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR US TO CUT OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF GENUINE UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY GOODS IN TWO AND TO ACCOMPLISH THIS END WE ARE PLACING OUR ENTIRE STOCK IN THIS BIG SALE AT PRICES THAT ACTUALLY COST US. WE URGE YOU TO TAKE FULL ADVANTAGE OF THIS EXCEPTIONAL SALE EVENT. THESE ARE ONLY A FEY OF THE MANY BARGAINS.

Brand New Navy All Wool SWEATERS $2.79

Brand new 3 button military SWEATERS $3.99

BREECHES

Brand new O. D. ARMY Woolen Breeches $3.69
Brand new Corduroy $4.29
Brand new Moleskin $3.25
Brand new Khaki $2.25
Canadian Breeches $1.69
Renovated Khaki 89c

PANTS

Brand new O. D. Wool $3.39
Brand new Extra Heavy Black $3.79
Renovated O. D. Woolen $2.09
Renovated O. D. Woolen short lengths 99c

OTHER VALUES

Woolen Spiral Leggins 69c
Leather Puttees $3.99
Leather Jerkins $3.99
Sheepskin Vests $2.99
All wool Union suits $2.29

SOCKS

Army Khaki, pair 9c
Cushioned wool, pair 19c
Extra heavy wool, pair 35c

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OPEN EVENINGS

(Continued from page four.)

eral good than in the case of other industries. The spirit of American democracy is thoroughly opposed, alike to enacted special privilege and to the special privilege of unequal opportunity that arises automatically from the failure to correct glaring economic inequalities. I am opposed to the direction of government into business, but I do believe that it is an essential function of democratic government to equalize opportunity so far as it is within its power to do so, whether by the repeal of ill-advised statutes in the enactment of timber legislation that will give us a way out of present conditions without violating sane standards, then it would seem reasonable to find a way for the farmers to meet themselves on the same conditions. The law should be one equally of fact. Requiring the same sufficiency in one body as in another is the duty of Solomon, which is in good repair.

We have traveled a long way from the old conception of government as merely a policeman, policing society, and restraining, correcting or equalizing forces which apparently go out of control, to the conception of government as a constructive force. Even the Federal Congress passed a Shipping Act with a view to the protection of manufacturers, but a protective tariff always has been defended as a means of promoting the general good through a particular approach, and the statute books are filled with acts for the benefit of shipping, commerce, and labor.

IV

Now, what is the farmer asking? Without trying to catalogue the remedial measures that have been suggested in his behalf, the principal proposals that bear directly on the improvement of his distributing and marketing relations may be summarized as follows:—

First: storage warehouses for cotton, wool, and tobacco, and elevators for grain, of sufficient capacity to meet the maximum demand on them at the peak of the marketing period. The farmer thinks that either private capital must furnish these facilities, or the state must erect and own the elevators and warehouses.

Second: weighing and grading of agricultural products, and certification thereof, to be done by impartial and disinterested public inspectors (this is already accomplished to some extent by the federal licensing of weighers and graders), to eliminate underpaying, overcharging, and unfair grading, and to facilitate the utilization of the stored products as the basis of credit.

Third: a certainty of credit sufficient to enable the marketing of products in an orderly manner.

Fourth: the Department of Agriculture should collect, tabulate, summarize, and regularly and frequently publish and distribute to the farmers, full information from all the markets of the world, so that they shall be as well informed of their selling position as buyers now are of their buying position.

Fifth: freedom to integrate the business of agriculture by means of consolidated selling agencies, co-ordinating and co-operating in such way as to put the farmer on an equal footing with the large buyers of his products, and with commercial relations in other industries.

When a business requires specialized talent, it has to pay it. So will the farmers; and perhaps the best way for them longer it would be to utilize some of the present machinery of the largest, established agencies dealing in farm products. Of course, if he wishes, the farmer may go further and engage in the handling of other manufactures of food products. In my opinion, however, he would be wise to stop short of that. Public interest may be opposed to all great integrations; but, in justice, should they be forbidden to the farming mind permitted to others? The co-operative association cannot now be wholly adapted to his objects and conditions. The looser co-operative form seems more generally suitable. Therefore he wishes to be free, if he finds it desirable and feasible, to resort to co-operation with his fellows and neighbors, without running afoul of the law. To urge that the farmers should have the same liberty to consolidate and co-ordinate their peculiar economic functions, which other industries in their fields enjoy, is not, however, to concede that any business integration should have legislative sanction to exercise monopolistic power. The American people are as firmly opposed to industrial as to political autocracy, whether attempted by rural or by urban industry.

For lack of united effort the farmers as a whole are still marketing their crops by antiquated methods, or by no methods at all, but they are surrounded by a business world that has been modernized to the last minute and is tirelessly striving for efficiency. This efficiency is due in large measure to big business, to united business, to integrated business. The farmers now seek the benefits of such largeness, union and integration.

The American farmer is a modern of the moderns in the use of labor saving machinery, and he has made vast strides in recent years in scientific tillage and efficient farm management, but as a business in contact with other businesses agriculture is a "one horse shay" in competition with high power automobiles. The American farmer is the greatest and most intractable of individualists. While industrial production and all phases of the huge commercial mechanism and its myriad accessories have articulated and co-ordinated themselves all the way from natural raw materials to retail sales, the business of agriculture has gone on in much the one man fashion of the backwoods of the first part of the nineteenth century; when the farmer was self sufficient and did not depend upon, or care very much, what the great world was doing. The result is that the agricultural group is almost as much at a disadvantage in dealing with other economic groups as the lay farmer of the finely juices in the hands of sleek urban confidence men, who sell him acreage in Central Park or the Chicago city hall. The leaders of the farmers thoroughly understand this, and they are intelligently striving to integrate their industry so that it will be on an equal footing with other business.

As an example of integration, take the steel industry, in which the model is the United States Steel Corporation, with its iron mines, its coal mines, its lake and rail transportation, its ocean vessels, its by-product coke ovens, its blast furnaces, its open hearth and Bessemer furnaces, its rolling mills, its tube mills and other manufacturing processes that are carried to the highest degree of finished production compatible with the large trade it has built up. All this is generally conceded to be to the advantage of the consumer. Nor does the steel corporation inconsiderately dump its products on the market. On the contrary, it so acts that it is frequently a stabilizing influence, as is often the case with other large organizations. It is master of its distribution as well as of its production. If prices are not satisfactory the products are held back or production is reduced or suspended. It is not compelled to send a year's work to the market at one time and take whatever it can get under such circumstances. It has one selling policy and its own export department. Neither are the grades and qualities of steel determined at the caprice of the buyer, nor does the latter hold the scales. In this single integration of the steel corporation is represented about 40 per cent of the steel production of America. The rest is mostly in the hands of a few large companies. In ordinary times the steel corporation, by example, stabilizes all steel prices. If this is permissible (it is even desirable, because stable and fair prices are essential to solid and continued prosperity) why would it be wrong, for the farmers to utilize central agencies that would have similar effects on agricultural products? Something like that is what they are aiming at.

Some farmers, favored by regional compactness and contiguity, such as the citrus-fruit-raisers of California, already have found a way legally to merge and sell their products integrally and in accordance with seasonal and local demand, thus improving their position and rendering the consumer a reliable service of ensured quality, certain supply, and reasonable and relatively steady prices. They have not found it necessary to resort to any special privilege, or to claim any exemption under the anti-trust legislation of the state or nation. Without removing local control, they have built up a very efficient marketing agency. The grain, cotton and tobacco farmers, and the producers of hides and wool, because of their numbers and the vastness of their regions, and for other reasons, have found integration a more difficult task; though there are now some thousands of farmer's co-operative elevators, warehouses, creameries, and other enterprises of one sort and another, with a turn-over of a billion dollars a year. They are giving the farmers business experience and training, and, so far as they go, they meet the need of honest weighing and fair grading; but they do not meet the requirements of rationally adjusted marketing in any large and fundamental way.

The next step, which will be a pattern for other groups, is now being prepared by the grain-raisers through the establishment of sales media which shall handle grain separately or collectively, as the individual farmer may elect. It is this step—the plan of the Committee of Seventeen—which has created so much opposition and is thought by some to be in conflict with the anti-trust laws. Though there is now before congress a measure designed to clear up doubt on this point, the grain-producers are not relying on any immunity from anti-trust legislation. They desire, and they are entitled, to co-ordinate their efforts just as effectively as the large business interests of the country have done. In connection with the selling organizations the United States Grain Growers Incorporated is drafting a scheme of financing instrumentalities and auxiliary agencies which are indispensable to the successful utilization of modern business methods.

It is essential that the farmers should proceed gradually with these plans, and aim to avoid the error of scrapping the existing marketing machinery, which has been so laboriously built up by long experience, before they have a tried and proved substitute or supplementary mechanism. They must be careful not to become enmeshed in their own reforms and lose the perspective of their place in the national system. They must guard against fanatical devotion to new doctrines, and should seek articulation with the general economic system rather than its reckless destruction, as it relates to them.

V

To take a tolerant, sympathetic view of the farmers' strivings for better things is not to give a blanket endorsement to any specific plan, and still less to applaud the vagaries of some of their leaders and groups. Neither should we, on the other hand, allow the froth of bitter agitation, false economics, and mistaken radicalism to conceal the facts of the farmers' disadvantages, and the practicability of eliminating them by well-considered measures. It may be that the farmers will not show the business sagacity and develop the wise leadership to carry through sound plans; but that possibility does not justify the obstruction of their upward efforts. We, as city people, see in high and speculatively manipulated prices, spoilage, waste, scarcity, the results of defective distribution of farm products. Should it not occur to us that we have a common interest with the farmer in his attempts to attain a degree of efficiency in distribution corresponding to his efficiency in production? Do not the recent fluctuations in the May wheat option, apparently unrelated to a normal interaction of supply and demand, offer a timely proof of the need of some such stabilizing agency as the grain growers have in contemplation?

It is contended that, if their proposed organizations be perfected and operated, the farmers will have in their hands an instrument that will be capable of dangerous abuse. We are told that it will be possible to pervert it to arbitrary and oppressive price-fixing from its legitimate use of ordering and stabilizing the flow of farm products to the market, to the mutual benefit of producer and consumer. I have no apprehensions on this point.

In the first place, a loose organization, such as any union of farmers must be at best, cannot be so arbitrarily and promptly controlled as a great corporation. The one is a lumbering democracy and the other an agile autocracy. In the second place, with all possible power of organization, the

...must succeed to any great or for any considerable length ...e, in fixing prices. The great ...w of supply and demand works in various and surprising ways, to the undoing of the best laid plans that attempt to foil it. In the third place, their power will avail the farmers nothing if it be abused. In our time and country power is of value to its possessor only so long as it is not abused. It is fair to say that I have seen no signs in responsible quarters of a disposition to dictate prices. There seems, on the contrary, to be a commonly beneficial purpose to realize a stability that will give an orderly and abundant flow of farm products to the consumer and ensure reasonable and dependable returns to the producer.

In view of the supreme importance to the national well-being of a prosperous and contented agricultural population, we should be prepared to go a long way in assisting the farmers to get an equitable share of the wealth they produce, through the inauguration of reforms that will insure a continuous and increasing stream of farm products. They are far from getting a fair share now. Considering the capital and the long hours of labor put in by the average farmer and his family, he is remunerated less than any other occupational class, with the possible exception of teachers, religious and lay. Though we know that the present general distress of the farmers is exceptional and is linked with the inevitable economic readjustment following the war, it must be remembered that, although representing one-third of the industrial product and half the total population of the nation, the rural communities ordinarily enjoy but a fifth to a quarter of the net annual national gain. Notwithstanding the taste of prosperity that the farmers had during the war, there is today a lower standard of living among the cotton farmers of the South than in any other pursuit in the country.

In conclusion, it seems to me that the farmers are chiefly striving for a generally beneficial integration of their business, of the same kind and character that other business enjoys. If it should be found on examination that the attainment of this end requires methods different from those which other activities have followed for the same purpose should we not sympathetically consider the plea for the right to co-operate, if only from our own enlightened self interest, in obtaining an abundant and steady flow of farm products?